

HALE DECLINES TO CONTEST FOR SEAT

Maine Statesman Content With the Honors Received at the Hands of His Pine Tree Friends

Augusta, Me., April 19.—A letter from Senator Eugene Hale to Byron Boyd, chairman of the Republican state committee, in which he declines to "engage in a conflict for the senatorship," was received by Chairman Boyd tonight.

In the letter Senator Hale did not once refer to the condition of his health, but instead called attention to the fact that he had been given what no other man in Maine had received, five unanimous nominations for continuous terms in the Senate, and it did not seem fitting for him "to make a personal contest for the succession."

Senator Hale took occasion to predict that "should the Democrats carry the next House of Representatives, within ninety days after the opening of the next Congress a free trade tariff bill will be sent to the Senate, in which Maine's principal industries and interests will be marked for slaughter."

The letter to Mr. Boyd, dated Washington, April 18, follows:

"Your notice that the state committee requests me to preside at the June convention has been received, and I fully appreciate the honor and confidence the request implies. But it is not at all certain the session of Congress will end before July, therefore the committee should elect some other presiding officer. Besides this, it is not certain I will be in Maine at the time, and I take this occasion to say, through you, that I decline to engage in a conflict for the senatorship.

"Longer public service is not necessary to my peace of mind, and the prospect of retirement has in it little disagreeable to me. The party has given me what no other man in Maine has ever received, five unanimous nominations for five full continuous terms in the Senate, and it seems unfitting for me to make a personal contest for the succession.

Content With Past Honors.

"The situation will not and me, either a grumbler or a malcontent. My desire is to see Governor Fernald elected by a good majority with a Republican legislature at his back. It is furthermore important that Maine should send four Republican representatives to the next Congress to avoid what may be the critical trial day for all Maine's industries and business prosperity.

"Should the Democrats carry the next House of Representatives, within ninety days after the opening of the next Congress a free trade tariff bill will be sent to the Senate, in which Maine's principal industries and interests will be marked for slaughter. Whoever recalls the situation under the Morrison bill, and later under the Gorman-Wilson bill, will fully realize this. This disaster to Maine can only be prevented by the Republicans retaining control of the next House of Representatives.

"To this end a full Republican delegation from Maine in the next Congress will be needed more than ever before, and to secure this all my sympathy and efforts are at the command of the party."

Washington, April 19.—The positive announcement of the prospective retirement of Senator Hale from the Senate, following so closely on a similar announcement regarding Senator Aldrich, seemed to have a stunning effect upon the Senate.

That the oldest of the senators in point of service should voluntarily decide to retire from that body was scarcely less of a surprise than that the recognized leader should have decided upon a similar step. Most of the senators declined to make any comment.

Senator Hale was in the Senate building early in the day, but kept aloof from other senators and from visitors generally. He was engaged in a conference on appropriation bills. Many of those successful in getting a talk with him found him reticent on the subject of his withdrawal, but to his interest.

(Continued on Page Six.)

MISS PEARL KELLER, NURSE, FIRST WITNESS FOR STATE

Trial of Dr. B. C. Hyde for Alleged Murder of Colonel Swope Under Way.

Kansas City, April 19.—"Colonel Swope will never return to Kansas City."

This prophecy, testified Miss Pearl Keller, a nurse, in the Hyde murder trial today, was made to her by Dr. B. C. Hyde in Independence a few days before Colonel Swope died. She was Colonel Swope's nurse.

Dr. Hyde's remark, said Miss Keller, was made when she informed the physician Colonel Swope planned to come here to his office in a few days. Her patient was at that time, testified the nurse, in better physical condition than he had been for weeks. He was able to take daily drives and seemed in good spirits, she said.

This was the only important bit of testimony Miss Keller had given in the trial this afternoon when a legal debate arose, and she was excused while the court heard arguments.

Between the time Dr. Hyde is alleged to have made the remark and Colonel Swope's death, James Moss Hutton, a cousin of Swope's, succumbed. Miss Keller, who was taking up the Swope mysteries in chronological order, had begun to tell of the illness of Hutton when the defense objected. Attorneys for Dr. Hyde claim testimony regarding no other death or illness than that of Colonel Swope should be admitted in the present trial.

Before Miss Keller resumes the stand this point will be decided. The matter is a vital one. If the court upholds the objection, no evidence regarding the deaths of Hutton or Colonel Swope, the illness of Margaret Swope, or the typhoid epidemic

FOOD PRICES GOING LOWER

Potatoes in the East Worth
Only Twenty Cents a Bushel.
Meat About Only Product
Remaining at Top Figures.

New York, April 19.—The present sensational drop in the price of potatoes may mean cheaper food of all kinds. Farmers are closing out their supply of old potatoes for as low as 20 cents a bushel, the lowest price in years. Other food is also much cheaper as the result of investigations. The American Agriculturalist for April 23 will say:

"A marked decline has occurred in prices of certain food products. It is this decline continues much longer, the commission investigating high prices will find themselves out of a job."

"Compared to the high point in wheat last year, the market again shows a decline of 17 cents.

"The decline in corn since the first of the year is 10 cents and oats 20 cents. In other words, the present wholesale price of oats is 32 per cent below the highest prices of last year. Corn is off 24 per cent and wheat 14 per cent.

"These declines in grain are reflected in mill feeds. Wheat bran is now selling in the west at 35 or 36 a ton less than previous high quotations, a decline of 21 per cent, while middlings have declined at New York points about \$3 a ton, or 12 per cent. Even cottonseed meal is off \$3 to \$4, or 8 to 10 per cent. Cotton itself is a fraction of a cent a pound less than in January; showing a decline of about 5 per cent.

"Potatoes have not been so low in years, wholesale prices at present being at 20 to 50 per cent lower than in November."

Many farmers held on to their potatoes until the late winter or spring market, and are now glad to get rid of their stock at 25 cents a bushel, whereas in April a year ago they were wholesaling at Chicago at \$1 a bushel.

Butter has declined 6 per cent; eggs have gone off as usual in the spring. Even cattle have no more than held their quotation of March, and hogs are a trifle off, although still very high, and prices of sheep and lambs are well maintained. There has been a break in the price of hay at many points in the west. Beans are also cheaper.

Cold weather this week did considerable damage to the fruit crop, but there is ample time for spring grains to be reseeded wherever the sprouting crop has been badly frosted.

GOULD-DREXEL WEDDING ONE OF SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE YEAR



MARJORIE GOULD, BRIDESMAIDS AND MAID OF HONOR.

1, Dorothy Randolph; 2, Margaretta Drexel; 3, Vivien Gould; 4, Marjorie Gould; 5, Beatrice Claffin; 6, Hope Hamilton; 7, Marjorie Curtiss.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Miss Marjorie Gould, youngest daughter of George J. Gould and one of the richest girls in America, today became the bride of an American. In a heavy downpour of rain she was married at 4 o'clock this afternoon to Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, forming an alliance between two of the wealthiest families in this country.

St. Bartholomew's church was the scene, and police kept back the crowd, which, wet to the skin, stood on the sidewalks for nearly an hour to catch a glimpse of the bride. Two hours before the wedding the church was stormed by a crowd of women, and before the police arrived blossoms were plucked and vines and ferns were torn down in the rush for souvenirs.

A funeral service was held in the chapel adjoining the church at noon, and many women went to the funeral services as a ruse to gain admittance to the church for the wedding ceremony. Sexton's assistants tried in vain to compel them to leave, and finally, the police were forced to interfere, and the women were unceremoniously ejected. Outside, however, braver feminine spirits stood in the downpour, regardless of soaked clothing and ruined hats.

The ceremony, performed by Bishop Scabrough of New Jersey, was simple, and was preceded by a musical program. The bride party passed down the central aisle between two rows of twenty-four torches. The pillars in the church were wrapped with smilax and hung with sheaves of azalea mollis, a graceful pink flower. The sides of the church and the organ loft were hung with daisies and smilax.

Flowers of springtime also predominated at the Gould home in Fifth avenue, where a reception was held after the wedding. There was a large arch of forsythia over the landing of the grand staircase. This is the first white flower to blossom in the spring. The salon on the first floor was decorated with roses. The large apartment on the third floor, where the wedding was held, had decorations of calla lilies and pink and white apple blossoms.

A force of detectives stood on guard all day over the wedding presents. Various estimates were made of their value, some as high as \$2,000,000. Miss Vivien Gould, a sister of the bride, who makes her debut next season, was maid of honor. Miss Margaretta Drexel, sister of the bridegroom, came from England with her



ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

parents and her fiancé, Guy Montague Finch-Hatton, Viscount Maitland, to act as bridesmaid. The other bridesmaids were Miss Hope Hamilton, Miss Marjorie Gould, Miss Marjorie Curtiss, Miss Beatrice Claffin and Miss Dorothy Randolph of New York. Miss Ellen Mackay, daughter of Clarence H. Mackay, and Miss Edith Gould were flower girls.

The bridesmaids all wore gowns of pale blue satin, veiled in blue and pink chiffon. Mr. Drexel was attended by his brother, Armstrong Drexel. The

ushers were Viscount Maitland and Noel Griffith of London, Craig Biddle and John Fell, his cousins, of Philadelphia; William Rhinelander Stewart, Julius W. Noyes and Jay and Kingsford Gould, brothers of the bride.

The honeymoon plans of Mr. and Mrs. Drexel were kept secret. It is known, however, that they will be in London in June to attend the wedding of Margaretta Drexel and Viscount Maitland.

Apart from the interest created owing to its social and financial prominence, Marjorie Gould's wedding will appeal to all true lovers of romance. Probably no heiress in America has been more sought after by foreign noblemen than Miss Gould, and in addition to her titled wooers, she has had scores of admirers at home. Among the most prominent of her suitors was Grand Duke Alexander Georgievich Romanoff, member of the imperial family of Russia. The Duke of Alba, Prince Franz Joseph of Braganza and Lieutenant A. E. S. Paget were other admirers. But she turned a deaf ear to all of these, and selected the man of her choice—a plain American.

The young couple first met at Miss Gould's coming-out party, which was held at the Plaza Hotel in 1909, and it was a case of love at first sight. At this time the favored suitor appeared to be a little shy, but he broke it off. He was, however, in the end this quality had its reward.

Young Drexel has spent a great deal of his time in England, where his family move in the "king's set." For the past three years he has been studying banking in his father's house in Philadelphia, and in the Drexel branches in London and Paris. He is now twenty-two years of age, and his bride has just turned 19.

Miss Gould has spent the most of her life at Georgetown Court, the magnificent residence of George J. Gould at Lakewood, N. J. The common sense training to which she has been subjected by her mother has well fitted her to take up her new life.

The exact fortunes to which the young couple will succeed are unknown. The estate of Jay Gould was estimated at \$50,000,000, and George Gould has enormously increased his share. The estate of Anthony J. Drexel was estimated at \$50,000,000. What the amounts may be, it is safe to say that the young couple will lack for nothing, as their wedding presents alone will run into a million.

Mr. Drexel was attended by his brother, Armstrong Drexel. The

D. A. R. SCRAP ON IN ANNUAL MEET

NO OFFICIAL CAN CUT RATE

TWO OLD LINE LEADERS OUT

Important Railroad Decision
Handed Down by Judge
Ritchie in Favor of the Ore-
gon Short Line Company.

Rachel Foster Avery, First
Vice President, and Harriet
Taylor Upton Decline to Fol-
low the Lead of Mrs. Shaw

Holding that the published tariff rate of a railroad takes precedence over any rate that may be given by an agent, Judge M. L. Ritchie of the district court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of the Oregon Short Line Railroad company against the Consolidated Wagon & Machine company, in which he gives judgment in favor of the railroad company.

The suit by the Short Line was for \$152.75, claimed to be still due on a shipment of hay for the Consolidated company from Spencer, Idaho, to Yellowstone, Mont. The agent of the Short Line at Spencer gave the rate of 14c per 100 pounds for the shipment of hay, though the printed tariff schedule of the Short Line company called for a charge of 19c per 100 pounds for the haul. The matter came to the attention of the interstate commerce commission at Washington, and instructions were sent by the government to Col. H. E. Booth, United States attorney in Salt Lake, to appear for the government.

Strenuous objection was made by the attorneys for the Short Line against United States Attorney Booth appearing for the government, but Judge Ritchie allowed him to appear as associate counsel with the attorneys for the Consolidated company, but not as a representative of the government, owing to the peculiarity of the issues involved.

The opinion of Judge Ritchie in finding for the Short Line is a lengthy one, in which he reviews the duties of the interstate commerce commission, ruling of state courts and an opinion by Justice White of the United States supreme court, in which it is held that the rate given by an agent of a company cannot stand in the face of the printed tariff sheets on file with the government.

Important Principle Involved.

The amount of money sued for is not of any great importance—only \$152.75—but the principle involved was the one which caused the fight. It was contended by George T. Odell, for the Consolidated company, that the rate of 14c given by the Short Line agent at Spencer was accepted "all down the line" among the head offices of the company in Salt Lake. This, Judge Ritchie holds, does not bind the railroad, as only the rate on the published tariff could be taken into consideration, unless it were clearly shown that the interstate commerce laws had been violated.

After quoting the opinion of Justice White of the United States supreme court in the case of Texas & Pacific Railway company versus Abilene, the judge makes the following observations: "For the reasons so aptly stated, no agent of a company, high or low in authority, can fix a rate by quoting it to a shipper, and can in no way bind the carrier by any representation he may make. Therefore, one proposing to ship over the carrier's road is not justified in relying upon any such representation."

A given rate is fixed by a carrier by filing with the commission a schedule showing the rate. There is apparently no dispute here that a lawful schedule of rates is filed and published, as provided in the act, the rate is in force thirty days after the filing.

On Branch Line.

"The evidence in this case shows that Yellowstone, the destination of the shipments in question, was on what is called the Yellowstone branch, which was not completed. Under these circumstances, the condition that shipments were to be accepted only at the convenience of the construction department was a reasonable one."

"It is conceivable that if it were not the plaintiff might have been over-

(Continued on Page Six.)

BOTH OF THEM AGAINST THE SOCIETY ELEMENT

Earlier in the Day Recording
Secretary Miss Mary R.
Wilcox Was Censured for
Criticising President General

BUILDING FUND SWELLED

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Two of the "old line leaders" in the National Suffrage association today refused to follow the administration. Because of opposition to certain policies of Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the organization, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, first vice president, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer, resigned their positions.

The resignations were offered at a meeting of the executive committee. Both Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Upton consented to serve one month longer, but declared their successors must be appointed by that time.

Miss Shaw is strongly in favor of having prominent society women and women of wealth identified actively with the suffrage work, while the two "insurgents," it is said, are opposed to this policy.

Respectful attention was given the speakers when they appeared today before the women suffrage committee of the Senate and the judiciary committee of the House to urge their cause.

Both committees were urged to vote on the proposition, the suffragists indicating they would prefer unfavorable action to no action.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio had no little fun with the House committee by begging it to report against the resolution providing for a constitutional amendment allowing women to "wifehood and household" and that she was "one of the best housekeepers in the room."

"Gentlemen," she asked, smilingly, "why don't you report against this resolution and give us your reasons for it? We know you are not going to vote in favor of it. We know also you are not going to vote against it. You are just going to do nothing at all. You are not afraid of us. We have no votes and can't hurt you. Please, then, vote against us and tell us why you do it. Please, gentlemen, won't you do this? This is all we ask, and it is not very much."

Secretary Censured.

A storm broke in the nineteenth continental congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution today, and the enemy's forces were sustained in their first skirmish with the opposition. The contest centered around Miss Mary R. Wilcox, recording secretary general, who, after a parliamentary wrangle, was censured by the congress for issuing a circular criticizing Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president general of the society, for the dismissal of Miss Agnes

(Continued on Page Six.)

HUNGARIANS EXCITED OVER FORMER PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Col. Roosevelt a Popular Hero in the Eyes of the Countrymen of Kossuth

Budapest, April 19.—Theodore Roosevelt and his son Kermit left here tonight by the Orient Express for Paris, where they will arrive Thursday morning. Instead of crossing Switzerland, their route runs north through the Austrian Alps and through southern Germany, entering France at Avricourt.

Colonel Roosevelt's last day in Hungary only furnished additional proof of the deep impression his personality has made upon the hearts of the people. Enthusiasm increased up to the moment of his departure.

Hundreds cheered at the front of the hotel when he left this morning for a visit to the government stock farm at the Babotna, where the breeding of Arab horses is carried on, and thousands were massed about the station when he returned at 7 o'clock tonight. They greeted him with Hungarian cries equivalent to the American "Hurrah for Roosevelt."

The ex-president seemed to understand and appreciate. The packed streets echoed the cries as he passed, and this demonstration was thrice repeated later in the evening in front of the hotel as he departed for the station, where another throng of the multitude had waited until midnight to see him off.

The same popular enthusiasm was displayed seventy miles from Budapest on the drive from the railroad to Babotna. Carriages drawn by six horses, with drivers in picturesque costumes, conveyed the party through the thatched roofed villages, decorated with crude American flags and adorned with hastily constructed triumphal arches. In each village the schools had been dismissed so that the children might join the acclamation.

Mr. Roosevelt greatly enjoyed his visit to the breeding farm. After lunch, at which the speeches of welcome were most fervid, a score of pure blood Arab stallions were trotted out for his inspection. The colonel in charge of the stable, an Arab bearing the euphonious name of El Faalilac El Hedar, who came from Syria as a stable boy, took the greatest pride in

(Continued on Page Six.)

BIG LINER ON THE ROCKS

Passengers of the Minnehaha Safely
Landed and Sent to London—
Steamer Abandoned.

Hughtown, St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, April 19.—Three small steamers and a schooner tonight are standing by the wreck of the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, which is lying off the rocks here. All hope of saving the steamer has practically been abandoned. At noon today, when the tide was high, everybody was ordered off the ship for fear she would slip from the reef and go to the bottom.

All except sixty cattle and most of the cargo have been safely landed, but there is no food for the cattle here. The officers and crew returned to their labors after the tide lowered. They hope to get the rest of the cargo and cattle ashore tomorrow.

London, April 19.—The passengers of the Minnehaha arrived at Paddington station by special train at 9:30 tonight. All the passengers spoke in highest terms of the effort of the company to look after their safety and comfort.

BOY CONSIGNED TO BANK

Seven-Year-Old Lad, Whose Father
Was in Arrears, Received in St.
Louis on Bill of Lading.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—One 7-year-old boy was received on a bill of lading at the union station here today over the Iron Mountain railroad from Monroe, La. He was consigned to a local broker as collateral for a board bill to be remitted to a bank at Monroe.

Mrs. J. J. Koontz, acting as agent for F. J. Koontz, father and owner of the boy, whose name is Arthur, called at the union station for the consignment, but the railroad officials refused to deliver him to her, because she was not the consignee named in the bill of lading. The boy, still tagged, was taken to the bank in a taxicab.

A disputed board bill, incurred by the boy being in Monroe for seven months, caused the bill of lading to be issued. When the boy reached the bank the amount due was paid and the boy was turned over to his parents.

HUNT PROVED FRUITLESS

Bandits Who Held Up the Southern
Pacific Fast Mail in California
Elude the Officers.

San Francisco, April 19.—The hunt for the two daring bandits who held up the China-Japan fast mail train near Benicia last Saturday night shifted today from the hills and canyons near Martinez to San Francisco, then to Oakland, and late tonight back to Pinole, fifteen miles from Benicia. It developed this evening that Captain of Police Bock and Detective Richard McSorley of the Oakland police arrested two men in San Francisco early today, and who are now in the city prison at Oakland. Efforts to identify them, however, as the two robbers, failed.

Late tonight Sheriff Vesale, his deputies and several detectives returned to Pinole, where it is said they have two other suspects under surveillance. A search today of the roads and canyons in the hills between Martinez and Pinole, and further to the south failed to reveal any traces of the bandits, and the impression is growing that they have escaped.